

stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 2050

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2050, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove silencers from the definition of firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 2069

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2069, a bill to expand the Medicaid certified community behavioral health clinic demonstration program and to authorize funding for additional grants to certified community behavioral health clinics.

S. 2343

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2343, a bill to require the head of each agency to establish a safety plan relating to COVID-19 for any worksite at which employees or contractors are required to be physically present during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 3518

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3518, a bill to increase the rates of pay under the statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 5.1 percent, and for other purposes.

S. 3522

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 3522, a bill to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes.

S. 3580

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Washington

(Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3580, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes.

S. 3725

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3725, a bill to withdraw normal trade relations treatment from products of countries that commit acts of aggression in violation of international law against other countries or territories and to amend the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act to modify the foreign persons subject to sanctions and to remove the sunset for the imposition of sanctions.

S. 3771

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3771, a bill to prohibit United States persons from engaging in transactions with foreign persons that purchase or transact in gold from the Russian Federation.

S. 3850

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3850, a bill to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Customs and Border Protection officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry.

S. 3867

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3867, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the use of cryptocurrency to facilitate transactions by Russian persons subject to sanctions, and for other purposes.

S. 3889

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3889, a bill to reform the labor laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3905

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 3905, a bill to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 17, a joint resolution requiring the advice and consent of the Senate or an Act of Congress to suspend, terminate, or withdraw the United

States from the North Atlantic Treaty and authorizing related litigation, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 43, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Updating Payment Parameters, Section 1332 Waiver Implementing Regulations, and Improving Health Insurance Markets for 2022 and Beyond".

S. RES. 547

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 547, a resolution recognizing the 201st anniversary of Greek Independence and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 3913. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to public health data accessibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused extraordinary challenges for our Nation's public health system and put a spotlight on longstanding gaps in public health preparedness. Our Nation's public health system needs accurate, timely, and high-quality data to protect the public from emerging health threats and to respond to existing public health emergencies.

For far too long, gaps in data infrastructure have prevented policymakers and public health officials from quickly translating public health data into their decisionmaking. Outdated and inconsistent public health data systems have made it hard for Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments to get a full picture of the COVID-19 crisis. In turn, these data gaps have made it difficult for public health departments to tailor their responses. Specifically, inconsistent definitions of data, ambiguous reporting requirements, and data accessibility issues have hindered the U.S. response to the COVID-19 pandemic and prevented the timely communication of public health data.

We know that effective pandemic prevention and response requires coordinated efforts between public health

officials across all levels of government. Today, I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues, Senators BALDWIN, SMITH, and MURPHY, the Improving Data Accessibility Through Advancements in Public Health Act, or the Improving DATA in Public Health Act, to use the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure that our Nation's public health system has the data capabilities to address and prevent future pandemics.

The Improving DATA in Public Health Act amends public health data systems' modernization provisions in current law by establishing a timeline for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to disseminate data standards to improve the exchange of electronic public health data. The bill also directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to expand the access, exchange, and use of public health data by improving data sharing between Federal Agencies and State and local public health systems when preparing for, identifying, monitoring, and responding to public health emergencies.

The Improving DATA in Public Health Act also expands upon existing data modernization efforts by commissioning a study on improving electronic data standards and reporting between laboratories and public health data systems. Finally, the legislation calls for the development of best practices to improve the quality and completeness of demographic data to support equitable public health responses.

The Improving DATA in Public Health Act will strengthen our public health data systems and take common-sense steps to improve our ability to prevent and respond to future pandemics.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 3918. A bill to establish programs to improve family economic security by breaking the cycle of multigenerational poverty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleague from New Mexico, Senator HEINRICH, in introducing the Two-Generation Economic Empowerment Act. Our bipartisan bill would support an innovative approach to fighting poverty, one that focuses on addressing the needs of children and their parents or other primary caregiver—two-generations together—in order to help break the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Far too many American families are living below the poverty line, and the prolonged public health and economic crisis has exacerbated this problem. In 2020, when COVID-19 shut down our communities and economy, we unfortunately saw the first increase in poverty after 5 consecutive years of decline. Nearly 38 million people, or about 1 in 10 Americans, lived below the poverty

line in 2020. Sadly, this includes nearly 11 million children, 35,000 of whom live in Maine. Despite recent progress, Maine's child poverty rate is still higher than all of the other New England States except Rhode Island.

While Federal programs have helped many of those living in poverty manage day-to-day hardships, they are falling short of breaking the cycle of poverty that has trapped too many families. As Tomas Philipson, an economist who served previously as the Acting Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, recently wrote in the *Wall Street Journal*, "you don't cut poverty by increasing reliance on government. You do it by making them self-reliant."

Our legislation marks an important first step toward reevaluating our approach to poverty-reducing programs and encouraging innovative, more effective uses of taxpayer dollars. We support an approach aimed at equipping both parents and their children with the tools they need to have opportunities to succeed and become self-sufficient. Oftentimes, Federal programs intended to help low-income individuals address challenges in silos, overlooking the fact that the needs of family members are usually interconnected. Our bill seeks to change that. For example, helping a mother secure safe, high-quality childcare can have a positive impact on her ability to succeed in the workforce, as well as improving her child's ability to be ready for school. While that child receives care and an education, her mother can connect with skills training that could lead to a better paying job. Connecting various Federal programs that target both parents and children with supports aimed at increasing economic security, educational success, social capital, and health and well-being has the potential to lift whole families out of poverty.

Listen to the story of Kaytlyn Robbins, a mother of four who recently relocated to Windham, ME, from Aroostook County, where a two-generation, or whole family, approach to economic mobility helped her turn her life around. I had the privilege of meeting Kaytlyn in August 2020 at a roundtable hosted by the Aroostook County Community Action Program, ACAP.

When Kaytlyn first connected with ACAP, she was living in a homeless shelter, battling with substance use, and had just lost custody of her young daughter. With the assistance of ACAP's Whole Family Program, she worked with a career counselor to set new goals for herself and created a customized plan to refocus and transform her life.

ACAP established a work experience for Kaytlyn at a local recovery center in Caribou, which later became a full-time job. She was able to secure safe housing and was reunited with her daughter, whom the team assisted with childcare placement. Kaytlyn is now thriving and told me she is "healing as

a family unit." She is married and has a new baby who just turned 1. Professionally, she is now a registered recovery coach and recently started up a nonprofit dedicated to substance use disorder recovery coaching, peer groups, and community education. Kaytlyn and her family are just one example of how the two-generation approach can truly transform a family and put them on a path towards economic independence. With legislation like the Two-Generation Economic Empowerment Act, I am confident we can recreate thousands of success stories like Kaytlyn's and expand upon successful programming like that offered by ACAP.

Specifically, the bill we are introducing would codify an Interagency Council on Economic Mobility to better coordinate Federal efforts that are aimed at supporting vulnerable families and moving them out of poverty. The council would also make recommendations to Congress about ways to improve coordination of anti-poverty programs and to identify best practices. While I applaud ongoing efforts across the Federal Government to implement two-generation strategies, this council is needed to tackle logistical challenges, such as lack of coordination and communication across Agencies—and in some cases different entities within a single Department—and to improve the dissemination of information and best practices. In fact, a recent nonpartisan Government Accountability Office, GAO, report that Senator Heinrich and I requested confirmed that more coordination at the Federal level would provide the critical assistance and flexibility States and localities need to develop and implement two-gen policies to improve family well-being. This report from 2020 underscores why adoption of our legislation, particularly its emphasis on increasing the coordination of services, is critical to a robust two-gen approach.

Our bill would also authorize a performance pilot program that would provide additional flexibility for States and local governments to improve the administration of poverty-reducing programs. Two-Generation Performance Partnerships would be piloted in five States, which would be able to blend similarly purposed funds across multiple Federal programs. Two-generation approaches are often created "from the bottom up," meaning local organizations and States are at the forefront of responding to local or regional needs. The Federal Government should be empowering States and local organizations with the flexibility to be creative problem solvers. For this reason, our legislation would reduce duplicative reporting and application requirements that may deter local agencies and organizations from making the most effective use of taxpayer dollars. To ensure accountability, the bill would require that these pilot programs be targeted at specific, poverty-reducing outcomes.

With the Two-Generation Economic Empowerment Act, we have the chance to make a permanent difference in the lives of families and to break the multigenerational cycle of poverty. Just as a child's ZIP Code should not determine his or her future success, the current bureaucratic, siloed approach to aid should not stand in the way of helping families escape poverty. As Ascend at the Aspen Institute—a key partner on this legislation—recently observed, “Today's economic and public health crisis demands the innovation, inclusiveness, collaboration, coordination, and flexibility that the 2Gen approach provides.”

In addition to strong support from national organizations like Ascend at the Aspen Institute and National Community Action Partnership, the Maine Community Action Partnership and the Maine Head Start Directors' Association have endorsed this important legislation. I very much appreciate their support.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this innovative approach to moving families out of poverty by giving them the tools they need to succeed.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 3929. A bill to provide for disadvantaged business enterprise supportive services programs at modal administrations of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Supportive Services Expansion Act and the Accelerating Small Business Growth Act, which I introduced today.

The unprecedented investment in American infrastructure over the next decade provides a major opportunity to strengthen our most underserved businesses and communities. Providing resources to help develop women-owned, minority-owned, and disadvantaged businesses will uplift our entire economy, and it is how we truly build back better.

Last year, President Biden set a goal of increasing the share of Federal contracts going to small, disadvantaged businesses by 50 percent by 2025, which would translate to an additional \$100 billion for these businesses.

To help accomplish this ambitious goal, we should empower Federal, State, and local agencies to deliver resources to underserved businesses to help them become self-sufficient and grow.

Established in 1970, the Federal Highway Administration's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Supportive Services Program already provides training, assistance, and services to minority- and women-owned businesses to help them develop into self-sufficient organizations that viably com-

pete for federally assisted highway project contracts. Unfortunately, Congress has not allowed this program to keep up with the needs of our underserved businesses.

The Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Supportive Services Expansion Act would increase this program's annual funding cap for the first time in nearly 50 years from \$10 million to \$25 million. Additionally, the bill would create similar programs at the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Transit Administration.

Local, regional, and State agencies have also been leaders in developing innovative programs to prioritize disadvantaged businesses, invest in efforts to create equitable competition, and promote diverse economic development initiatives.

The Accelerating Small Business Growth Act would create a new grant program to help transportation agencies across our Nation carry out these innovative programs to help underserved businesses grow and achieve proficiency to compete, on an equal basis, for contracts and subcontracts in federally funded transportation projects. Agencies that receive funding through this grant program would be required to submit reports to the Department of Transportation evaluating the effectiveness of their activities, which would help inform future Federal procurement policymaking.

I want to thank Representatives PETE AGUILAR and JIMMY GOMEZ for co-leading these bills with me, and I hope colleagues will join us in support of this legislation to minority-owned, women-owned, and disadvantaged businesses compete for contracts to develop and build Federal infrastructure projects funded by the bipartisan infrastructure law.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 556—COMMEMORATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF FORMER MAYOR OF ATLANTA, AMBASSADOR, AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE ANDREW JACKSON YOUNG AND RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANDREW JACKSON YOUNG TO CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS AND HIS WORK TO UPLIFT GEORGIA

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 556

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was born on March 12, 1932, to Daisy Fuller Young and Andrew Jackson Young, Sr., in New Orleans, Louisiana;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young received an undergraduate degree from Howard University in 1951 and a degree in divinity from Hartford Theological Seminary and was ordained with the United Church of Christ in 1955;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young is a proud 1950 initiate of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was a devoted pastor in Georgia and Alabama for several years, and worked with the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA (commonly referred to as the “National Council of Churches”) from 1957 to 1961;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young worked diligently throughout the early 1960s with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (commonly referred to as the “SCLC”) to mentor and uplift African-American leaders in communities across Georgia, and served as Executive Director of the SCLC in 1964 and Executive Vice President from 1967 to 1970;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young worked alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to advance the civil rights movement;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was elected to the House of Representatives in 1972 and 1974 and was the first African American to represent Georgia in the House of Representatives since Reconstruction;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was nominated by President James E. Carter to serve as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations from 1977 to 1979, and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Carter in 1981;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was elected mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1981, and served 2 terms as mayor;

Whereas, during his time as mayor, Andrew Jackson Young was instrumental to modernizing and spurring the economic development of the city of Atlanta, making it an international city;

Whereas, in 1994, Andrew Jackson Young was appointed by President William J. Clinton to oversee the Southern Africa Development Fund;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young, as Mayor of Atlanta, launched the Atlanta Organizing Committee to win the bid to host the Centennial Olympic Games and was co-chairman of the host committee for the 1996 Summer Olympics, which were hosted in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young served as President of the National Council of Churches from 2000 to 2001;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young established the Andrew J. Young Foundation in 2003, which focuses on education, economic justice, and global human rights; and

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young is a husband, a father of 4 children, a grandfather of 9 children, a great-grandfather of 1 child, and a renowned author, speaker and leader and continues to uplift the people of Georgia and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 90th birthday of Andrew Jackson Young;

(2) expresses thanks and commendations to Andrew Jackson Young and his family for his decades of public service to Georgia and to the United States; and

(3) honors the life and impact of Andrew Jackson Young, an American civil rights hero whose work has helped generations of people in the United States and Georgia prosper.